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TECHNICAL NOTE

RECIPROCITY TESTING

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KODAK FILM TYPE SO-289

MULTISPECTRAL INFRARED AERIAL FILM

Prepared Under

Contract NAS 9-11500 Task Order HT-114

Prepared By

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August 1975

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RECIPROCITY TESTING OF KODAK FILM TYPE SO-289 MULTISPECTRAL INFRARED AERIAL FILM

This Report has been reviewed and is approved.

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SUMMARY

Kodak multispectral infrared aerial film type SO-289 was tested for reciprocity characteristics because of the variance between the I-B sensitometer exposure times (8 seconds and 4 seconds) and the camera exposure time (1/500 second) used on ASTP project MA-007, Stratospheric Aerosol Measurement.

Test exposures were made on the flight emulsion using a Mead Star System sensitometer, the films were processed to ASTP control standards, the resulting densities read and reciprocity data calculated. It was found that less exposure was required to produce a typical density (1.3) at 1/500 second exposure time than at an 8 second exposure time. This exposure factor was 2.8.

Kodak Type SO-289, Multispectral infrared aerial film, emulsion 4-1 was used on Apollo Soyuz Test Project experiment MA-007, Stratospheric Aerosol Measurement. The exposure times used to make the inflight camera exposures (1/500 second) and the I-B sensitometer calibration exposures (4 and 8 seconds) varied because of intensity of the illuminants. The camera photographed the sun while the sensitometer used an incandescent lamp filtered to 5500°K. Both instruments recorded images on film through a spacecraft window and a Wratten 87C filter.

The effects of reciprocity law failure result in unequal densities produced on a photographic film even though the combination of exposure intensity and exposure time were constant. The photographic image formed is dependent upon the intensity and time with the imaging being more efficient (less energy required to produce a given density) at some times and intensities. In this test the variance between sensitometer and camera exposure times was large enough to suspect significant reciprocity effects.

PROCEDURE

A series of exposures from 1/1021 second to 8 seconds were made on the SO-289-4-1 test film, the film was processed to the ASTP standard, the sensitometric results were plotted and the reciprocity results were calculated. The experiment was replicated.

Exposures

The Photographic Technology Division (PTD) I-B sensitometer is limited to 1/100 second as the shortest exposure time therefore alternate exposure methods were sought. The EG&G Mark VI sensitometer is capable of exposures from 1/100 to 1/10,000 second leaving no PTD capability for exposure times from 1/500 to 8 seconds on a single exposing instrument.

A Mead Star System I-B sensitometer which has the capability for exposing at times from 1/1024 second to long time exposures was available within NASA facilities at the Kennedy Space Center (KSC). This system was used for exposing the SO-289 test strips with calibrated 21-step sensitometric exposures.

The illuminant in the Star sensitometer was 3200°K filtered to 5500°K. Intensity was adjusted as follows using Inconel neutral density filters:

Times	Neutral Density
1/1024 to 1/128 sec.	None
1/64 to 1/8 sec.	1.OND
1/4 to 8 sec.	2.OND

It was not possible to use the Wratten 87C filter because the reduction in exposure intensity would not permit the use of short exposure times.

Star System data for no neutral density filter is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 STAR SYSTEM EXPOSURE DATA

LOG I 9.49247360-10

Illuminance 0.31079507E 00 MC Radiant Power 0.12435257E 00 μ Watts/ Log Radiant Power 9.09465408-10 H Watt Sq-Cm

Sq-Cm

TIME (sec)	EXPOSURE (mcs)	LOG EXP. (mcs)	RADIANT EXPOSURE	LOG RAD. EXPOSURE
0.2000 E 01	0.6216 E 00	9.7935-10	0.2487 E 01	10,3957-10
0.1000 E 01	0.3108 E 00	9.4925-10	0.1244 E 01	10.0947-10
0.5008 E 00	0,1556 E 00	9.1921-10	0.6228 E 00	9.7943-10
0,2504 E 00	0.7782 E-01	8.8911-10	0.3114 E 00	9.4933-10
0.1252 E 00	0.3891 E-01	8.5901-10	0.1557 E 00	9.1923-10
0.6260 E-01	0.1946 E-01	8.2890-10	0.7784 E-01	8.8912-10
0.3130 E-01	0.9728 E-02	7.9880-10	0.3892 E-01	8,5902-10
0.1560 E-01	0.4848 E-02	7.6856~10	0.1940 E-01	8.2878-10
0.7802 E-02	0.2424 E-02	7.3846-10	0.9699 E-02	7.9867-10
0.3901 E=02	0.1212 E-02	7.0835-10	G.4850 E-02	7.6857-10
0.1951 E-02	0.6061 E-03	6.7825-10	0.2425 E-02	7.3847-10
0.9750 E-03	0.3030 E-03	6.4815-10	0,1212 E-02	7.0837-10

A cross calibration was performed using the PTD I-B sensitometer exposing the SO289 at a series of exposure times both with the light source filtered to 5500°K and with an 87C added. Only a relatively narrow band of exposure times could be achieved because of machine limitations.

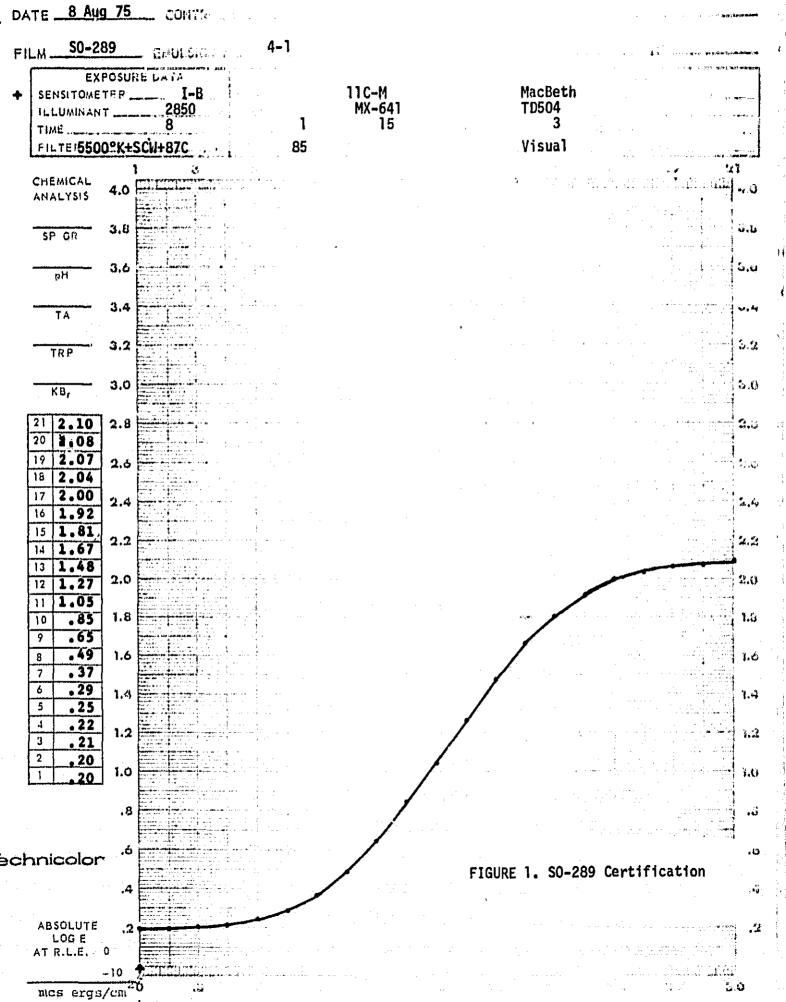
Films were delivered to and from KSC using care to minimize environmental effects.

Processing

The test strips were processed in an 11CM Versamat at 85°F. in MX641 chemistry using the ASTP standard for SO289 as a control. The control was achieved prior to processing the initial complete set of exposed strips and verified prior to processing the second set. The control strip curve is included here as Figure 1 and speed was within 0 02 log E of ASTP rolls IR01 and IR02 certification curves.

Plotting

The densities from each Star system exposure were read using the Mac-Beth TD504 densitometer and the data was plotted.



Relative log Exposures required to produce densities of 1.3, 1.0 and 0.7 were determined from the density versus log exposure curves for each strip; this exposure was added to the neutral density factor used for each exposure to obtain a relative log exposure. The relative log exposure necessary to produce each of the three densities were plotted against log₁₀ time for each exposure to achieve the reciprocity curves.

RESULTS

The reciprocity data obtained for SO-289 is attached as Table 2 and the associated curves are attached as Figure 2.

Density versus log exposure data for one set of exposures is included as Attachment A.

Reciprocity data for the SO-289 tested using the PTD I-B sensitometer is included as Attachment B.

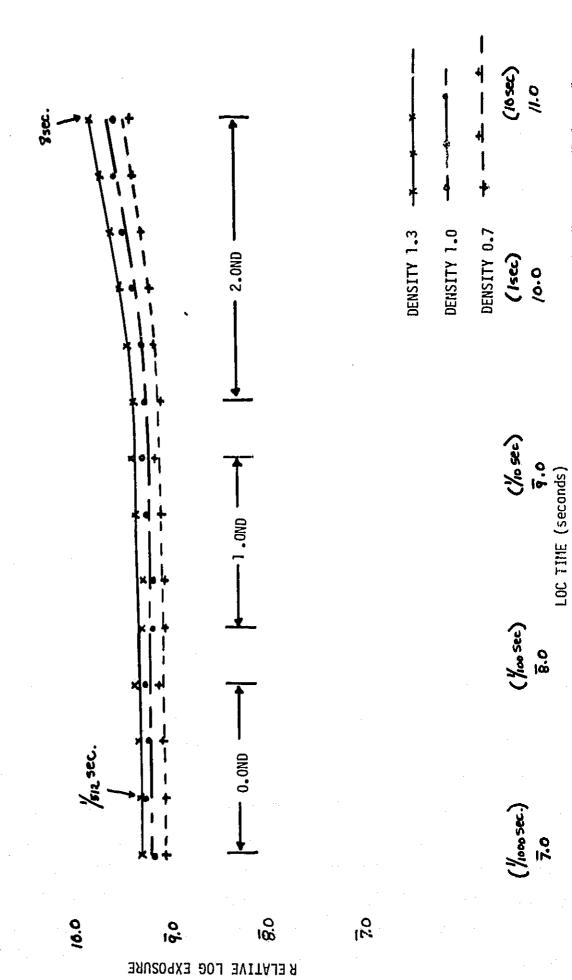
CONCLUSIONS

Reciprocity law failure is apparent with 50-289 film as demonstrated by the data in Table 2 and by reciprocity curves. Exposing factors, normalized to 1/1024 second exposure, required to produce equal densities of 1.3 are listed in Table 2. At the extremes of exposure these are as great as 2.87.

The most efficient exposure times; i.e. that exposure requiring the least energy to produce a given density, appear to be at 1/32 second or faster.

TABLE 2
RECIPROCITY DATA

Exposure Time (sec)	Relative Log _l	O Exposure at Dec	nsity 0.7	Exposure Factor (1/1024 = Normal)
1/1024	1.3	1.19	1.04	1.0
1/512	1.31	1.29	1.06	1.02
1/256	1.322	1.212	- 1.072	1.05
1/128	1.363	1.243	1.103	1.16
1/64	- 1,29	1.174	- 1.034	0.98
1/32	- 1.28	1.17	1.03	0.96
1/16	1.336	1.216	1.086	1.09
1/8	1.397	1.277	1.127	1.25
1/4	1.328	- 1.218	1.068	1.07
1/2	- 1.40	1.27	- 1.12	1.26
1	1.47	1.33	1.12	1.48
2	1.552	1.43	1.27	1.79
4	1.65	- 1.51	- 1.34	2.24
8	- 1.758	1.608	1.448	2.87

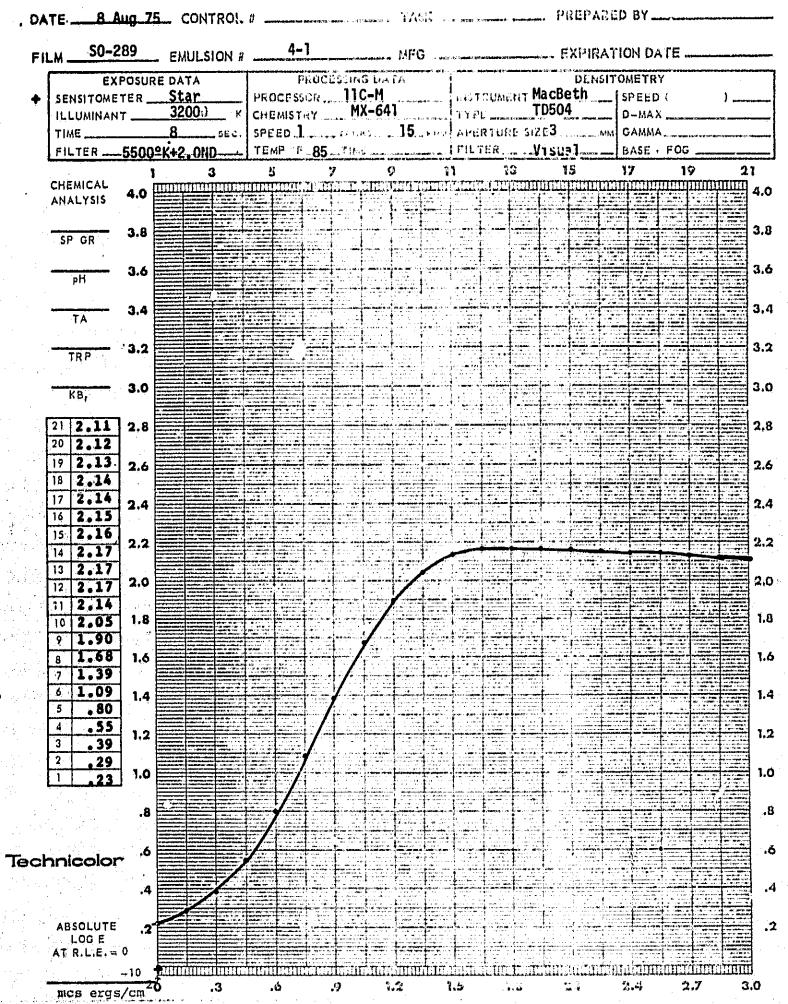


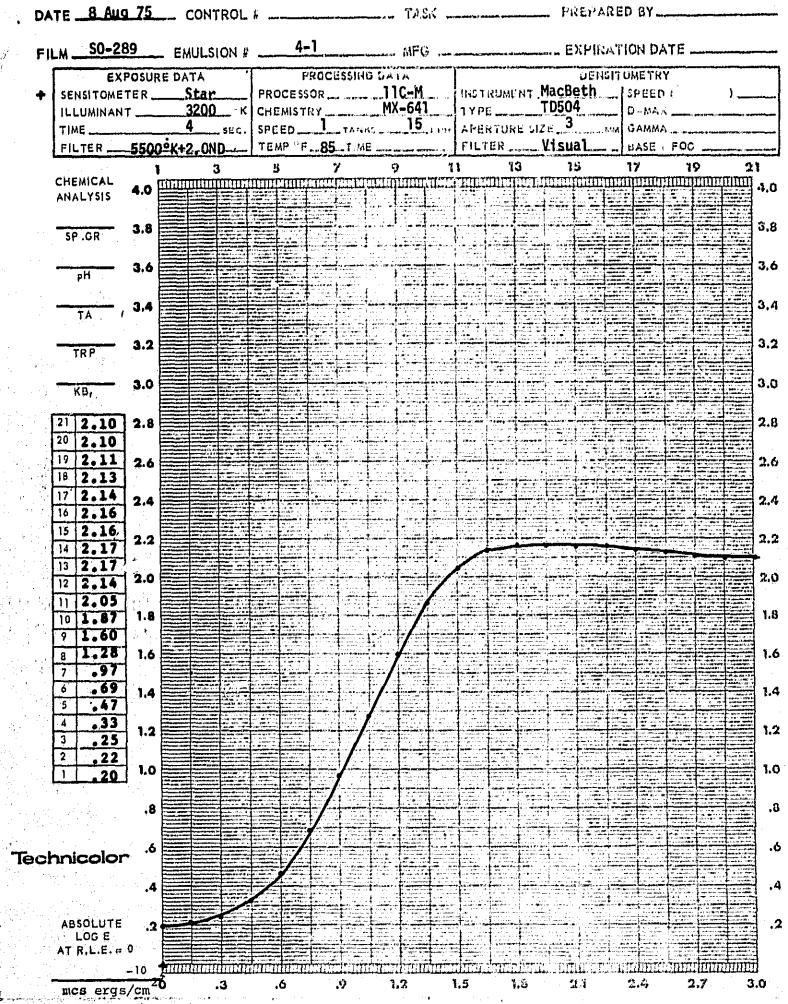
SO-289-4-1 Reciprocity &⊃ta Star Sensitome@ar 5500°K III

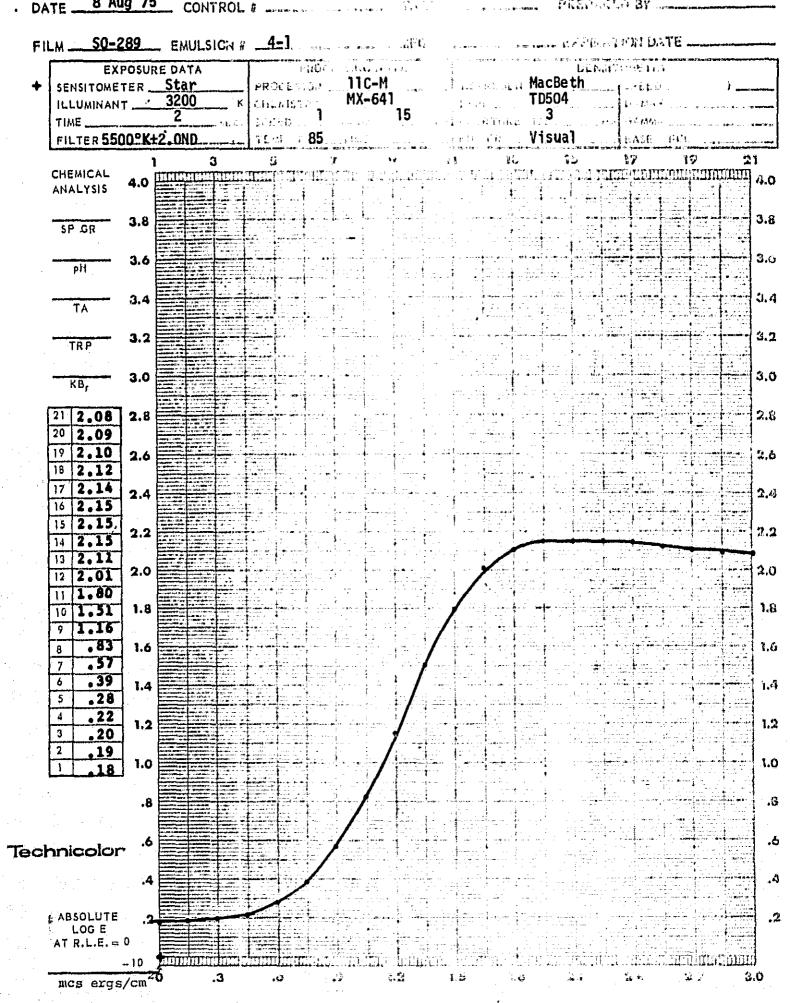
FIGURE

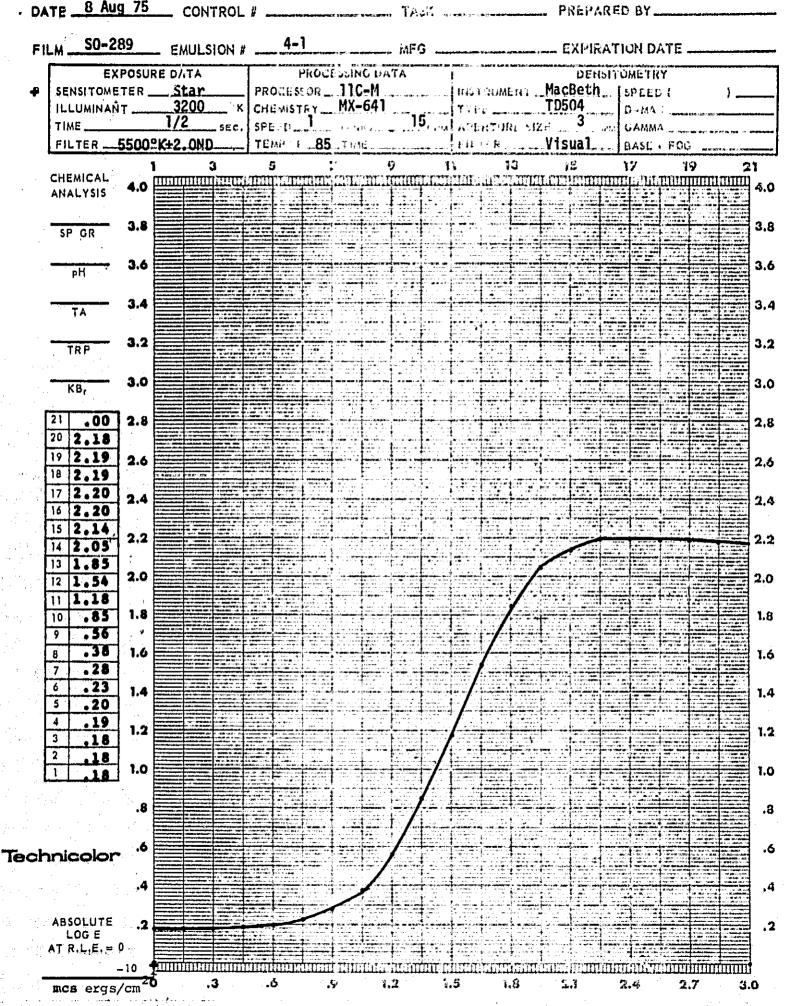
ATTACHMENT A

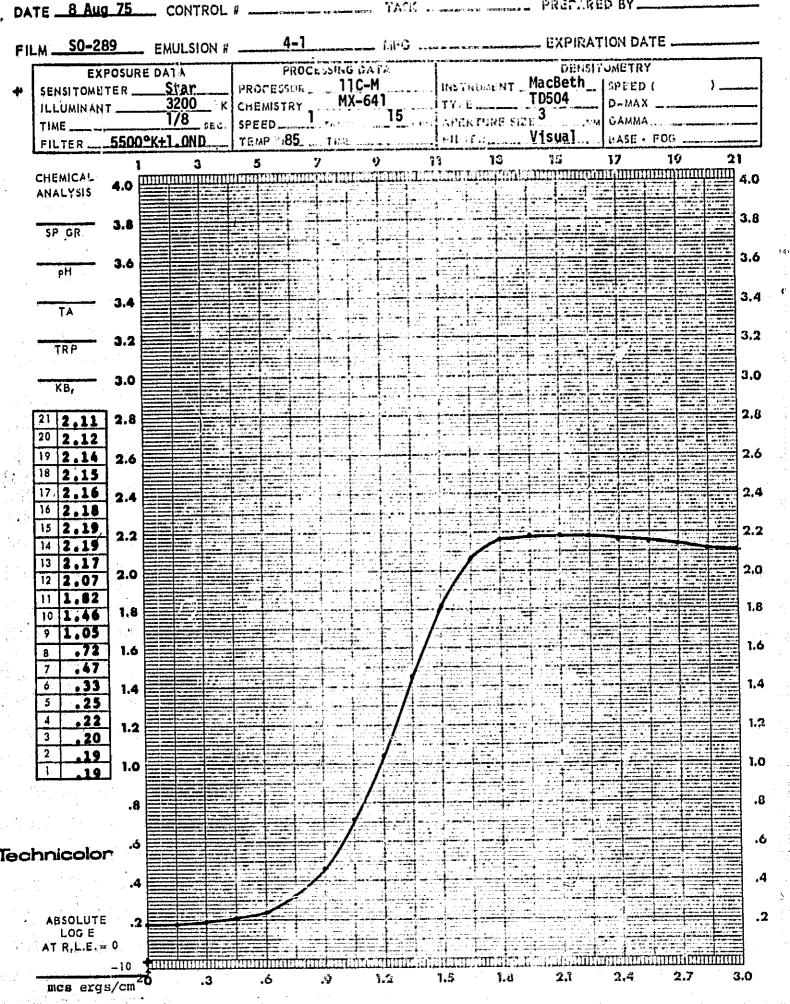
Density versus log exposure data for the Star sensitometer exposed strips varying in exposure times from 1/1024 to 8 seconds are included here.

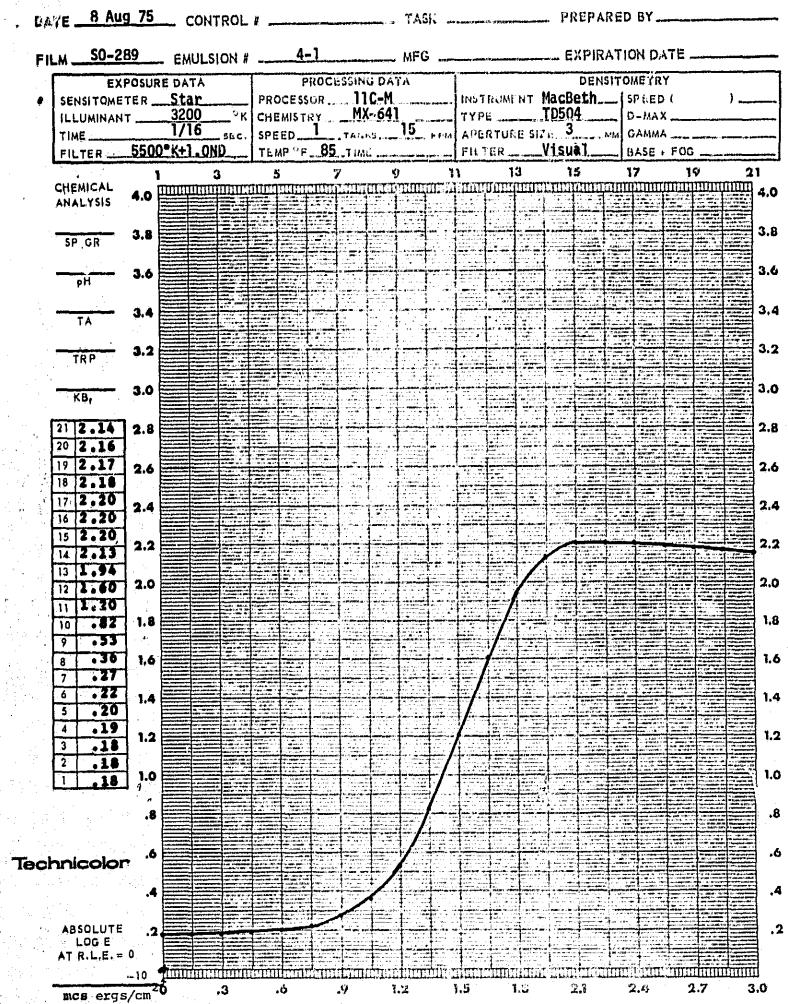


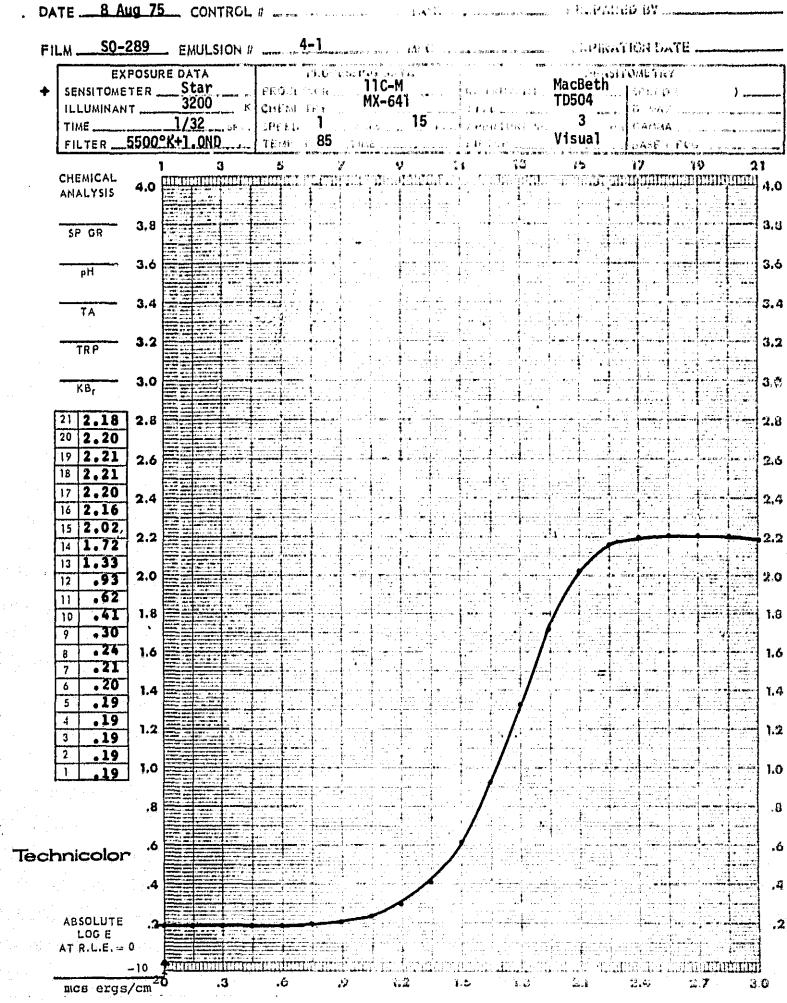


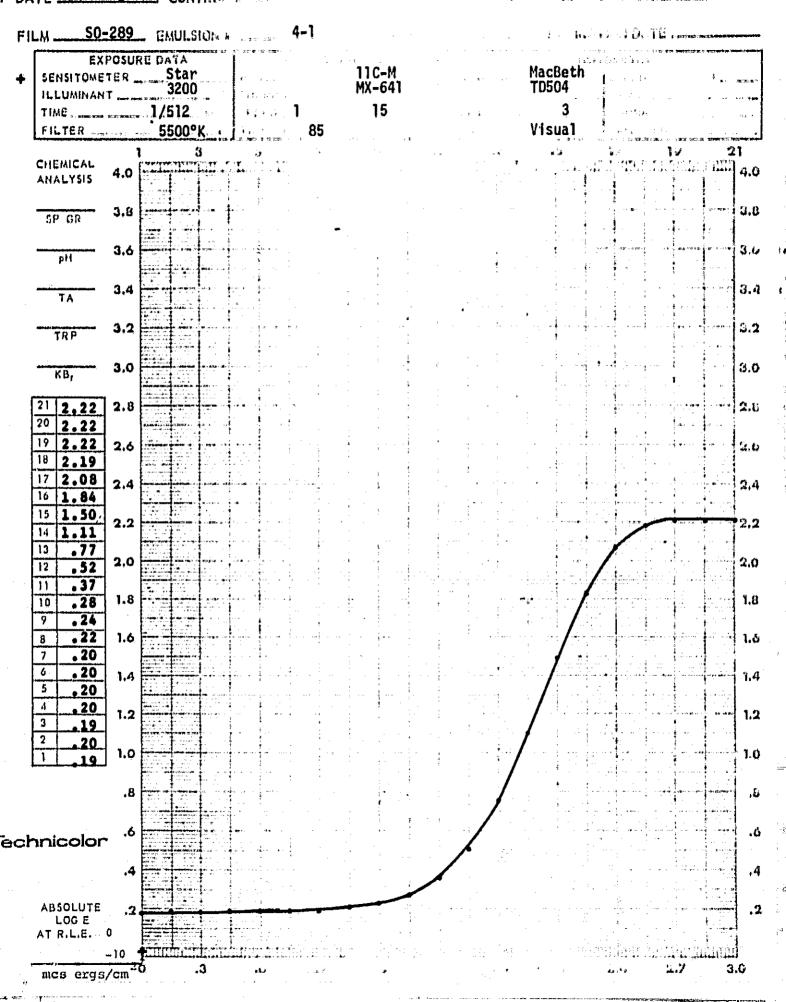












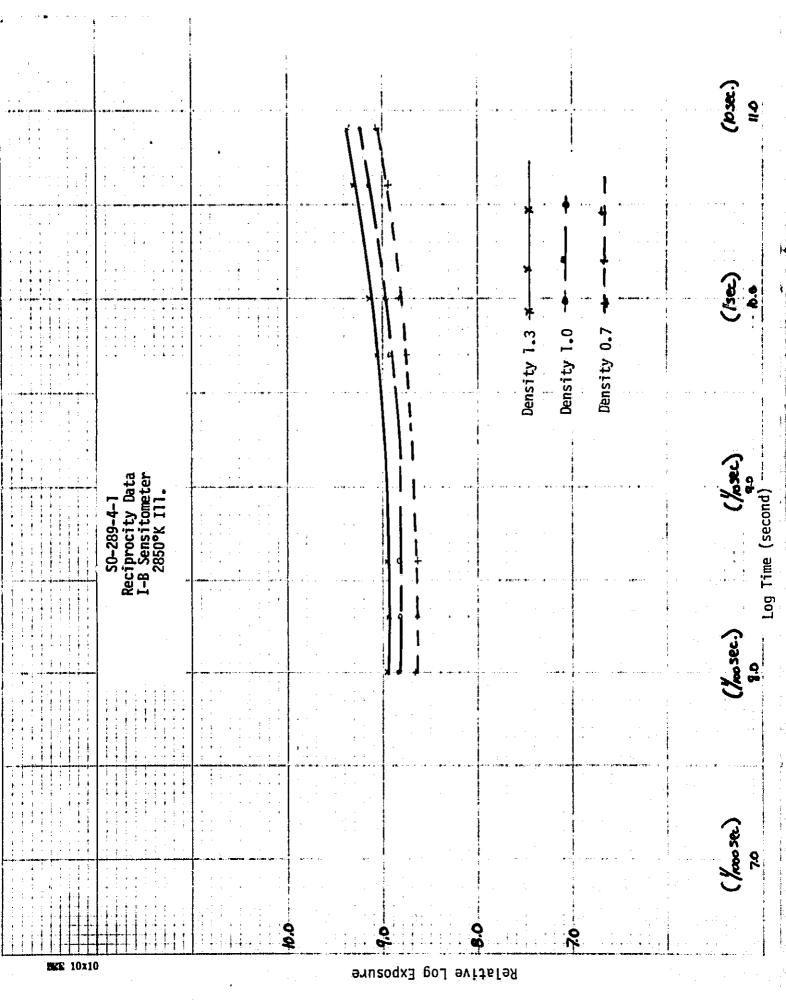
ATTACHMENT B

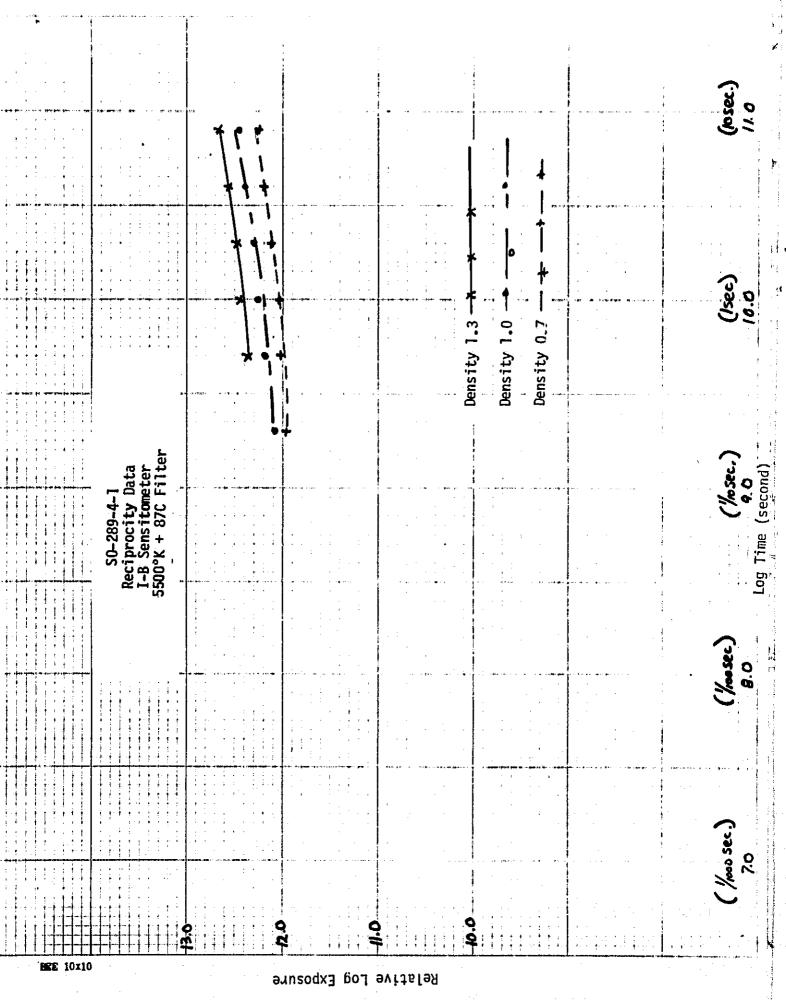
Reciprocity data for the times obtainable with the PTD I-B sensitometer with three illuminants are attached here.

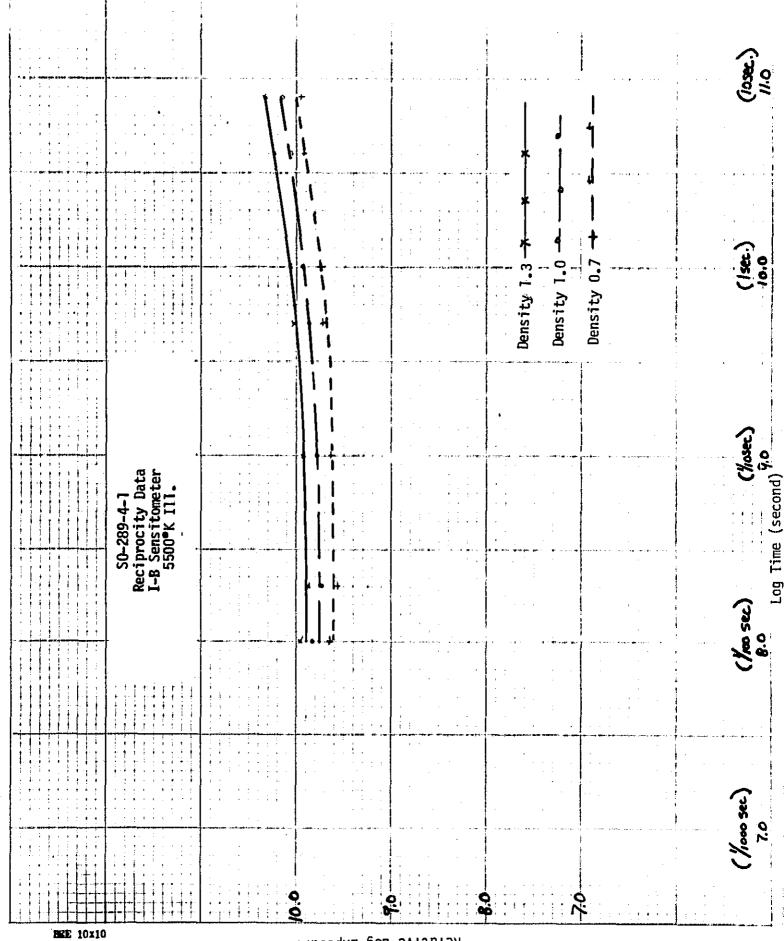
Illuminants appear to have little influence on reciprocity data.

RELATIVE LOG EXPOSURE

Exposure Time	I-B SENSITOMETER ILLUMINANT				
	Density	2850°K	5500°K	8 7 C	
8	1.3	9.37	10.303	12.66	
8	1.0	9.22	10.153	12.47	
8	0.7 1.3	9.08	9.983	12.26 12.56	
4	1.3	9.30	10.21	12.56	
4	1.0	9.15	10.06	12.40	
4	0.7	8.96	9.91	12.20	
2	1.3			12.49	
2	1.0	*******		12.30	
8 4 4 2 2 2	0.7			12.11	
Ī	1.3	9.13	10.07	12.44	
i	1.0	8.99	9.93	12.26	
ĺ	0.7	8.81	9.73	12.05	
1/2	1.3	9.07	10.02	12.38	
1/2	1.0	8.93	9.87	12.20	
1/2	0.7	8.77	9.72	12,02	
1/5	1.3		******		
1/5	1.0 0.7			12.07	
1/5	0.7			11.97	
1/10	1.3	9.01	9.92		
1/10	1.0	8.87	9.79		
1/10	Ü.7	8.72	9.64	******	
1/25	1.3	8.96		2746000	
1/25	1.0	8.81	******		
1/25	1.3 1.0 0.7	8.66			
1/50	1,3	8.94	9.86		
1/50	1.0	8.81	9.72		
1/50	0.7	8.64	9.59		







Relative Log Exposure